

# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4795. 號五十九百七十四第 · 日八十二月二年西癸合同

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 26th MARCH, 1873.

三拜禮 第六十二月三英 港香

[PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.]

## Arrivals.

March 25, TIEN-LO, Chinese gun-boat, 150, De Longouville, Canton 24th March.  
March 25, CHINA, German str., 642, Henneberg, Shanghai 21st March, General STEENSEN & Co.  
March 26, ARAUANA, German steamer, 700, Rankes, Hamburg 21st January, Lisbon 30th, Port Said 13th February, Suez 14th, Penang 11th March, and Singapore 17th, General STEENSEN & Co.  
March 25, MEZALTA, French str., 1,000, Mourrit, Yokohama 18th March, General MESSAGERS MARITIMES.  
March 25, MARIBELLES, Spain str., 205, Sagada, Manila 22nd March, General REMEDIOS & Co.  
March 25, H.M.S. IRON DUCHE, 3,787, W. Arthur, Esq., Fort March 26th.  
March 25, H.M.S. KINGDOE, 666, Thos. M. Maynor, from a Cruise to Mirs Bay and Rocky Bay.  
March 25, TEERI, German bark, 350, T. C. Petersen, Whampoa 23rd March, General CHINESE.

## Departures.

March 25, RAPID, for Bangkok.  
March 25, SOPHIE, for Whampoa.  
March 25, CATEHUA, for Takao.  
March 25, MORNING STAR, for Bangkok.  
March 25, FORMOSA, str., for Swatow, &c.  
March 25, CHINA, str., for Canton.  
March 25, CANADIAN, for Portland (Oregon).  
March 25, H.I.C.M. CO., WAN-NGAN-TSING, for a Cruise.

## Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,  
MARCH 25TH.  
Tornosa, str., for Swatow, &c.  
Ocean Queen, str., for Amoy.  
R. H. Jones, for London.  
Candalaria, for Manila.

## Passengers.

Per Monachal, str., from Yokohama.—  
Mrs. Corby, Mr. and Mrs. Fitz Roy Rice, Messrs. Newell, Head and Dubuisson, 2nd European and 4 Chinese deck.  
Per Asturias, str., from Hamburg, &c.—  
Messrs. P. Z. de Souza and Mithlenfeld, and 200 Chinese.  
Per China, str., from Shanghai.—  
2 Chinese.  
Per H.M.S. Ringdore, from Mirs Bay.—  
Mr. Steele.  
Per Formosa, str., for East Coast.—  
Rev. and Mrs. J. Preston, Mr. Newmans and 15 Chinese.  
Per Ocean Queen, str., for Amoy.—  
Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and family, and 120 Chinese.  
Per Candalaria, for Manila.—  
2 Europeans.

## Reports.

H.M.-gun-boat *Jindie* reports strong North-East winds and rain since Saturday.

The Spanish steamer *Marielito* reports left Manila on 22nd March, had moderate North-East winds and fine weather throughout.

The German steamship *China* reports left Shanghai on 21st March, had calm the first part, then fresh N.E. monsoon and cloudy weather to arrival; passed the steamer *Yongtze* the night of the 24th at Tantou Point.

The German steamship *Atalanta* reports left Hamburg on 21st January, Lisbon on the 30th, De Longouville, Canton on the 14th, Penang on 11th March, and Singapore on the 17th; had fine weather till passing into the China Sea, when got strong N.E. and North-East winds with high sea to arrival.

## Auction Sales To-day.

None.

N EITHER the Undersigned nor the Owners of the German Ship *Gorges*, now lying in this port, will be responsible for any debts contracted by the Captain, Officers, or Crew of the said vessel.

CARLOWITZ & CO.,  
if 334 Hongkong, 24th February, 1873.

B ROWN & JONES & CO.,  
UNDERTAKERS, &c.,  
OFFICE—No. 18, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.  
of 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE  
INSURANCE COMPANY.

F ROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) will be made on the current local rate of premium to be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,  
Agents, if 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD insurances, viz.—

Not exceeding Ten days  $\frac{1}{4}$  do. do.

Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months  $\frac{1}{4}$  do. do.

Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months  $\frac{1}{4}$  do. do.

Above six months the full annual rate.

JAMES H. MATTHESON, Co.,  
Agents, All Risks Fire Assurance Company,  
if 673 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

## NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

F ROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD insurances, viz.—

Not exceeding Ten days  $\frac{1}{4}$  do. do.

Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months  $\frac{1}{4}$  do. do.

Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months  $\frac{1}{4}$  do. do.

Above six months the full annual rate.

JOHN B. LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company,  
if 673 Hongkong, 18th August, 1869.

## NOTICE.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

In conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 23rd March and 13th April, after the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st January, 1873), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.—

One-third (1/3) to all contributors, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premium contributed by each.

One-third (1/3) to be carried to the Reserve Fund.

OYLPHANT & CO.,  
General Agents, if 710 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

## Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 of Dollars.  
RESERVE FUND, \$1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—  
Chairman—S. D. SAXON, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—W. R. FORBES, Esq.  
Vice-Chairman—J. H. DEAN, Esq.  
A. E. Head, Esq.  
A. J. Scott, Esq.  
G. B. Leman, Esq.

Chief Manager—  
Hongkong—James Crook, Esq.  
Shanghai—Ed. Cameron, Esq.  
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.  
INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum.  
6 " 4 "  
12 " 5 "

18 " 6 " 100% DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on Approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREGG, Chief Manager.  
Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, 13th February, 1873.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with instructions received from the Board of Directors, the HONGKONG BRANCH will be closed on 31st December, 1872, after which date Messrs. GILMAN & CO. will act as Agents for the Bank at this Port.

H. HUGHES,  
Manager, Hongkong Branch.

2, Queen's Road East, 1872. [See 2178]

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
Agents, if 1193 Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

From and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD insurances, viz.—

above 1 month  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the annual rate.

Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months  $\frac{1}{4}$  do. do.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

On and after this date a discount of 20 per cent. of the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.

GILMAN & CO., Agents, if 1167 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

From this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., Agents, if 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

The Undersigned is requested to inform the Residents of this Colony, that he is ready to give Lessons in English and French, and solicits their kind patronage. Terms moderate.

M. E. STEVENS is admitted a partner from this date.

RUSSELL & CO.,  
8m 14 China, 1st January, 1873.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, to inform the Residents of this Colony, that he is ready to give Lessons in English and French, and solicits their kind patronage. Terms moderate.

M. E. STEVENS is admitted a partner from this date.

RUSSELL & CO.,  
8m 210 Hongkong, 24th March, 1873.

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RUSSELL & CO.,  
8m 210 Hongkong, 24th March, 1873.

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RUSSELL & CO.,<

## THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY.

For 1878.

## NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the ELEVENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1878" has been further augmented by a CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH

## OF THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

In addition to a Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK; also of

## THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS (Designed expressly for this Work);

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the

## THE COAST OF CHINA.

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at \$5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily

Press Office, or to the following Agents:—

Macao..... Messrs. J. P. DA SILVA & CO.

Singapore..... QUELCH AND GAMBRELL.

Amoy..... WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO.

Fusien..... WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO.

Foochow..... HEDGE & CO.

Ningpo..... KELLY & CO., Shanghai.

Shanghai..... HALL & HOLZ & KELLY.

River Ports and Chcioe and..... HALL & HOLZ & KELLY.

Nanchang and Tzicuan and..... HALL & HOLZ & KELLY.

Peking..... HALL & HOLZ & KELLY.

Nagasaki..... The C. & J. TRADING CO.

Hiroo, Osaka..... The O. & J. TRADING CO.

Yokohama..... Messrs. LANE, CHADWICK & CO.

Munla..... Mr. E. J. ROSS, Japan Gazette.

Singapore..... Messrs. J. DE LOYAGA & CO.

Calcutta..... Mr. RIBEIRO & CO.

London..... St. James' Office.

Mr. F. ALGER, Clement's Lane,

Geo. STREET, 30, Cornhill.

Messrs. TRIBUNE & CO.

San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Morel Exchange.

New York..... Messrs. S. M. PATRICK & CO.

37, Park Row.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 28TH, 1878.

It is to be hoped that some enquiry has been or will be made into a matter which has recently been the subject of an action in the Summary Court, but which was by no means cleared up in the course of the trial. It appeared that a certain Mr. RAMOS had, some time previously been sued for \$22, and that he had agreed to settle the matter by payment of the money. Instead, however, of paying it to the plaintiff, who it seems, was not at hand at the moment, he left the amount in the hands of the assistant-bailiff of the Court, PEDRO BELTRAN, with instructions to pay it over to the plaintiff. There is a rule of the Court which prohibits the officer from receiving money on the settlement of a case, which is rightly regarded as a private matter not coming under the cognizance of the Court except as an accomplished fact. However, BELTRAN received the money, not as he puts it, in his character of bailiff, but as a friend of RAMOS, to facilitate the private settlement of the dispute. Whether the rule of the Court has been transgressed, or whether BELTRAN's plea will excuse his action, is a question that concerns the Court only. It is a mere matter of discipline, and we should not have referred to the case if this had been the only irregularity revealed by it. In passing, however, we may express the opinion that the rule, which is a very salutary one, ought to be strictly enforced, and if it has been misunderstood in the present instance it should be made so clear for the future as to admit of no misunderstanding.

But the rest of the story has yet to be told. The plaintiff in the action against RAMOS, learning where the money was to be found, applied to BELTRAN for it, and it was not forthcoming. BELTRAN did not for a moment deny that he had received it, but stated that he had handed it over to another officer of the Court, Mr. CHUN TAI-KWONG, for safe keeping. This officer, however, did not produce the money, and RAMOS brought an action for it, of course recovering against BELTRAN, who admitted having received it. The serious question which arises is this:

"Where is the money?" It appears that the Chinese clerk of the Court, CHUN TAI-KWONG, has the custody of a safe in which monies which come into the hands of the Court are from time to time deposited. It appears also as an admitted fact that CHUN TAI-KWONG has been in the habit of receiving money privately from BELTRAN to be kept in this safe. A strict account is kept of the Court money, but from what appeared there would seem to be an account whatever kept of these private deposits. CHUN TAI-KWONG states that he has returned to BELTRAN all the money so deposited up to the date of the action against BELTRAN, and BELTRAN states that this particular amount (which CHUN TAI-KWONG does not specially recollect) has never been returned. These facts lead to one very obvious conclusion, namely, that one of the two officers concerned must have ultimately had the money, though it is, of course, possible that through some carelessness he may not have known that he had it. The question, however, to which attention is clearly drawn by the incident is whether it is desirable that this public safe should be used for private purposes? If not, strict orders should be given to this effect. It may be hoped that this unpleasant occurrence will have the effect of producing a

spirit of order and regularity in the small but multifarious money matters connected with the Summary Court.

The steamer *Sunda* and *Acapanga* arrived at Shanghai on the 24th instant.

We are informed that the O. S. S. Company's steamer *Hector* will leave Singapore to-day, the 25th instant, for this port.

As will be seen by an advertisement in today's paper, the Debating Society is to meet on Monday next.

We are glad to notice from the Java news given further on that Mr. Mukhi, the Russian Consul, who was reported by the Shanghai Courier to have been entered by the natives of New Guinea, has been found.

Private advice has been received from Yunnan to the effect that the Mahomedan rebellion has been completely put down. The *World*, too, has been beaten, and the rebel chief, has poisoned himself, and all the Mahomedans have submitted.

We are glad to hear that the present French Mail brings news that the edits prohibiting Christianity in Japan at last been removed from the notice boards. There is however, no news up to the present of the captive Christians having been set at liberty.

With respect to the Portuguese Corvette *Duque de Braganza*, which left for Saigon on the 1st of January, the Portuguese Consul for Siam, and which ran aground on a rock near Cape Saint James, we hear that she will probably be condemned at Saigon. The Governor of Macao left by the French mail for that place to meet her, and will in consequence of the disaster be unable to carry out his diplomatic mission to Siam.

**SUPREME COURT.**

**CRIMINAL SESSIONS.**

**BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF-JUSTICE SKALE.**

**THE "POYANG" CASE.**

The following jurors were called: Messrs. L. Barnes, F. P. T. Foster, Dr. A. dos Remedios, M. Heimann, H. C. Edmund, S. Easton and M. Frieschling. The Attorney-General, prosecute, and Mr. Haydar, the defence, by Messrs. Francis and Stevens defended the prisoner. Captain Ayung, who was charged with stealing from the British steamer *Poyang* a purse containing \$83 in bank-notes, a prosciunary of \$150, and a pen-knife, the property of Wong-chon-sang.

The Attorney-General opened the case at a considerable length remarking that it was one which would require great care on the part of the jury, as the defence set up was that the prisoner was the victim of a robbery. The prisoner was the victim of the Captain of the *Poyang*. The complainant was the proprietor of an eating-house in Canton, and was also a broker, and frequently passed up and down between this and Canton. When he resided at the Tung-yuen com-prador's shop in the Central Market. On the 13th January he went on board a Canton steamer bound for Canton to see what was due him. He had round him a purse, according to his own statement, containing \$83 in bank-notes, a purse on the *Tung-yuen* for \$150, and a pen-knife. This he had described minutely. On arrival he found he had lost the purse, and he went to the shop in the Central Market, and the same evening (so he said) wrote out and posted up on the *Poyang* a placard offering a reward of all the notes for the return of the order of \$160. Late in the afternoon he went to the same eating-house again, and when he was about to leave, he called the waiter, and asked her what she was doing. On informing her she was looking after her "chow-chow" her mistress called her into a room, and without provocation threw the contents of a bottle of chemicals over her face, which became red.

The lady stated that the charge was utterly trumped up. The whole affair was trivial. On Sunday evening, when the complainant was some considerable time down stairs, and her children being all sick, she required the amah's services, and she called her up, and asked her what she was doing below so long a time, when she turned round and said she was cooking her chow-chow. She merely said to her: "Why anah, it appears to me you are always at chow-chow, you know the little boy wants your attention, as he is sick." The amah then went to her room and there remained for ten minutes, during which time defendant had first been seen in the room with disinfected fluid, and having finished the room, was sprinkling the top of the stairs, when the complainant took up the stairs, when the complainant came out of her room, and accidentally a little of the fluid went on one side of her face before witness was aware of it.

Complainant showed her face marked all over, and endeavoured to persuade his Worship that the disinfecting fluid had burned it in the way she wanted to make out, but he said: "I think that she had picked up the *Poyang* a purse." The amah was the victim of a robbery. The complainant was the proprietor of an eating-house in Canton, and was also a broker, and frequently passed up and down between this and Canton. When he resided at the Tung-yuen com-prador's shop in the Central Market. On the 13th January he went on board a Canton steamer bound for Canton to see what was due him. He had round him a purse, according to his own statement, containing \$83 in bank-notes, a purse on the *Tung-yuen* for \$150, and a pen-knife. This he had described minutely. On arrival he found he had lost the purse, and he went to the shop in the Central Market, and the same evening (so he said) wrote out and posted up on the *Poyang* a placard offering a reward of all the notes for the return of the order of \$160. Late in the afternoon he went to the same eating-house again, and when he was about to leave, he called the waiter, and asked her what she was doing. On informing her she was looking after her "chow-chow" her mistress called her into a room, and without provocation threw the contents of a bottle of chemicals over her face, which became red.

Complainant was cautioned, and defendant was discharged.

## SUMMARY JURISDICTION COURT.

Before the Hon. H. J. BAIL.

CHING-SUW-KOW.—\$43.00.

Judgement for \$200.

M. A. DA SILVA AND ANOTHER v. G. DUROUF.—\$500.—In the case judgment was given for the plaintiffs, with damages \$300, and costs. Leave to appeal was granted.

SHIN SING v. KWOK-A-MOON.—\$12.50.—Judgement for \$12.00.

E. ESTARICO v. MERCUBOL.—\$109.12.—Judgement for the plaintiff.

E. JETTEL v. LEONG-A-FOON.—This was an action of ejectment brought by the plaintiff as representing the London Missionary Society, and the defendant as the tenant of the house No. 24, on the 21st instant. The question arose regarding the lease, which was made in 1861. Dr. Estelico, a member of the Society, issued a warrant for the removal of the defendant, but the defendant ultimately set at rest all such difficulties by agreeing to leave the premises. The reason he had stated to Dr. Estelico for not doing so was that as he paid taxes to the Government, the Government should give him notice to quit. The order was that the premises should be given up within the present month.

A receipt book which had been put in the possession of the plaintiff, and which contained a number of bills having been issued by the steamer *Praya* West, was produced, and the defendant was charged with having been guilty of a breach of trust, and was accordingly summoned to appear before the court on the 22nd with salt fish.

He was summoned to appear before the court on the 22nd with salt fish.

Inspector Orley, in charge of the Western District, summoned defendant of him No. 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, West, for non-payment of the rent with salt fish.

Defendant was summoned to appear before the court on the 22nd with salt fish.

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The best way to get inland, are along the back of the hills that goes running down to the sea. I have been stirky hunting three days now; real, one long chance with No. 8 shot, which didn't seem to affect them much—that was the first time I saw them; I have cut up some lead now into big square lumps, which I rather think will startle the first turkey that comes across it. Before getting this gun (a muzzle-loader) I had a breech-loader warranted not to kill at any distance. Over in Meridunga a cookstove sat, firing his gun, so on a low bank I lay. I had a breech-loader, but it would not load, had to be loaded again. There was a trifling difficulty about getting out the discharged cartridges, which required a bamboo and a brickbat or tree trunk to overcome; when thinking I suppose that he had given me enough meat enough and couldn't afford to waste any more time fooling there, he gave a parting screech and flew away. We subsequently discovered that the cartridge had ingeniously been made without a rim, so that when exploded it would not be separated from the powder. I am getting on quite fast, especially at shooting—I can "snarl" anybody, I don't exactly know what it means, something very dreadful I hope; I say it about once every half hour as long as it runs; I have just said it for the hundred and sixtieth time in one hundred and sixty consecutive half hours; if you think I have overlooked the fact, that there are two nights in that time you are mistaken. Last night I shot a large bird, and I am determined to find myself taking an aerial flight, house and all, towards the Pacific, every minute. The night before a snake came into the bedroom, a big chap. A six foot poisonous snake escaped in the house a month back, and a thirty-five foot one, from a cage underneath it three weeks ago; and both these interesting epidemics are supposed to be still somewhere about the place. I thought if I lay quite still I should come to no harm according to the old wives' tale, but the morning I found I had just rolled over for shooting, and lay within six feet of where I was sleeping, had been carried off. (N.B.—owing to the force of circumstances and the snakes, there are no rats, cats, or other vermin about the premises). Had a rather unpleasant time dodging the leeks in the roof which kept on breaking out in fresh places every now and again, both nights,—and it was pitch dark in addition.

The locomotive weather is too bad. Here am I in a most interesting country, within five miles of where some considerate animal said to be a centipede six feet long, has its quarters; within a very few miles of where a woman with a tail (a thing which if my memory serves me rightly, Darwin says he can find no authentic record of in any country) lives; a cobra mine proved to be not uncommon; and ready and anxious to exert myself in procuring specimens of Natural History of any sort; whether wild and savage, or tame and domestic. Birds of paradise, not able to get a guide, not able to get a boat, not able to get my gun dry for ten minutes—unable to do anything in fact. I am supposed to be on a Buffalo shooting excursion, and a nice little hunter has been waiting ready, manned and provisioned over a week for a slight break in the weather to enable us to start—all to no purpose. As to myself I knock about the places in a mild way as well as I can, and get information, and pay my respects to the chief men in the town, and make the best of it, and making the wet oil of the leaves makes a very good substitute for it. I am told for my convenience by the people down here, that they never heard of such weather before.

One way and another, we manage to get along pretty well, gallivanting about at *Kai-sa*, little singing parties on board the *Sea Men*, looking in a general sort of way up the village, taking lessons in Spanish, Tagalog and Hebrew from various fair teachers—spending on the most part half a day with the old folk, the wood-shops, who make their fish traps, log the other day, indulging in a cocoanut at one shop, and the prospect of getting a basket of eggs from another town at the next. The latter rather a more important consideration than may at first appear, two days ago there was nothing but rice and salt left in the village, and we went and quartered ourselves in the *Sea Men*; not even a banana to had above. On the subject of bananas, I find I received information from Shanghai about as valuable as intelligence. I have had "Bananas" but I don't talk of bananas till you have been to the South where you can eat them direct off the tree." I have eaten no bananas in these islands (and there are said to be sixty different sorts), better than that I have had in Shanghai, and bananas are never eaten direct from the tree, but are always cut off green and allowed to ripen afterwards.

As general I intend to stay nothing but a few days, and opportunity will be given verifying. People give me information in all good faith, but generally at second hand, and even if they have seen things themselves, they either forget or are deceived by casual appearances. As thus, I was rather annoyed in Mauritius by learning a discussion between two people by whom a local collector seized his prey with his head or tail; both these people had seen the same but ate several pigs. However, as birds, butterflies and other small things fade into thin air, and the world is full of wonder, when these come into the eye, the mind rarely had anything to say for themselves, and if they were married, were referred to as "so and so's husband"; but down here there are some very fine fellows, tall, well-made and have from constant exercise with the axe. Some of them dance better than the best dancers I have seen anywhere else, they walk quite slowly as a rule, not *dans le pas*, but occasionally one puts on the steam and gets up to something like *de temps*, but without covering, and the steam is not always conducted in the various small towns, however, would much delight the backers of the Women's Rights question, the fair sex making the money, &c., in transactions involving up to four or five hundred dollars. They stop at home and manage the household affairs with occasionally a little light outdoor work, while the men go off and work in the fields and woods. On Sundays they give the muscles a clean shirt and a dollar or two to amuse themselves in gossiping, smoking cigarettes and sipping beer.

**MINA.**  
THE LABUAN COAL MINES.

The Times has the following on the above—for more than 20 years the coal mines of the island of Labuan, in the Eastern Archipelago, have been cited as a possession of great value. Lying within easy reach of Singapore, where the great demand for supplies for the steamer in the Eastern trade permanently prevails, and with great apparent facilities for Chinese or other labour, it has been described as a source of considerable wealth. The coal is of high quality, which when sold at less than half the rate charged, would yield a large profit. But nothing favourable is ever heard.

Three companies have been formed—in succession, the first of which utterly failed through mismanagement, the second was one of the speculative creations of the epoch which preceded the panic of 1856, and the third, which still exists, and which required the means for almost nothing for five or six years working hard to get itself established. This last is called the Oriental Coal Company, and is carried on at a small office at Leith, where its London and other shareholders are simply invited to attend a yearly meeting, to report or balance-sheets being over transmitted to them. In these circumstances, as the mines are understood to be held on some conditional lease from the Crown, it might be well for inquiry to be instituted as to whether they are really worthless, or capable under proper supervision, especially as conjecture like the present, of being turned to national account.

**Cambodia.**—Germany, France, and England compete for the supply of carpets to China, Persia, and other of the Spanish American States. Those most in demand are small fringed carpets, of a yard and a half square, which the females take with them to church to kneel upon. The patterns preferred are lively colours for the designs and green and red for the ground. The value of those imported into China averages £80,000 a year. Last year the value reached more than £30,000.

#### COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MARCH 20TH, EVENING.  
Now *Patna*, \$827 to \$853, cash and credit, sellers; New *Banaras*, \$645 to \$760, cash and credit, sellers; Old *Banaras*, \$645 to \$760, cash and credit, sellers; *Malwa*, \$595 to \$600 for first quality, sellers. Market quiet for all kinds, more sellers than buyers.

#### EXPORT CARGOES.

For French ship *Canadienne*, for Portland, Oregon:—  
5,912 lbs Rice each 50 lbs; 30 bags Beans, each 50 lbs; 640 rolls Matting; 150 boxes Oil 38 bags Paper; 78 cases Arrowroot; 34 cases Rice Flour; 187 jars Soy; 30 cases Oyster; 659 packages Sundries.

#### SHARPS.

*Dongkang* and *Shanghai* Bank Shares—5¢ per cent, premium.  
*Union Insurance Society of Canton*, new shares—\$900 per share premium.  
*China Traders' Insurance Company's* Shares—\$1,150 per share premium.  
*China and Japan Marine Insurance*—Tls. 20 per share premium.  
*Chinese Insurance Company*—\$85 per share premium.

#### Fire Insurance Company's Shares.

*China Fire Insurance Company's* Shares—\$37 per share premium.

#### Victorian Fire Insurance Company's Shares.

\$25 per share premium.

#### Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares.

—10 per cent discount.

#### Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares.

—30 per cent premium.

#### Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 127 per share.

#### AMOGY, TAKAO, AND TAMSUI Ocean Queen (str.)

Hongkong.

#### Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED
LONDON via SUEZ CANAL	Ajax (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 29th inst.
LONDON	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		Quick dispatch.	
HAN FRANCISCO	Green Jacket	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.	
Do.	Edward James	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.	
Do.	Denison	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.	
Do.	Alden Besse	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.	
Do.	Se Mew	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.	
Do.	Lord of the Isles (str.)	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	On the 31st inst, at 3 p.m.	
Do.	Kennedy	Hongkong	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick dispatch.	
MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY	Marquis of Angle	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.	
MELBOURNE	Camping-nook	Sorrenson	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
PORTRAND (OREGON)	Garibaldi	Noyes	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Forward	Barredo	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Onwards, 2nd March, at 4 P.M.
MANILA	Chandelia	Zavala	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Onwards, 2nd March, at 4 P.M.
Do.	Merivelle (str.)	E. J. Sage	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Esmeralda (str.)	Mourru	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Alma (str.)	Wm. P. S. N. Co.	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Midway (str.)	Massingers Marimex	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Delta (str.)	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	On or about 20th inst.
Do.	Patroclus (str.)	Simsenius & Co.	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Altamira (str.)	Hector (str.)	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	On or about 4th April.
AMOGY, TAKAO, AND TAMSUI	Ocean Queen (str.)	E. J. Sage	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	To-day, at 2 p.m.

#### For Sale.

#### FOR SALE.

Ex Galley of Lorrie, from London.

#### CUTLER, PALMER & CO'S SHERRY.

AMONTILLADO.

AMOROSO.

GREEN SEAL.

BLU SEAL.

BROWN SEAL.

WHITE SEAL.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO'S COGNAC.

SUPERIOR OLD.

SUPERIOR PALE.

THIRD QUALITY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO'S WHISKY.

IRISH.

SCOTCH.

Old Tom GIN.

Old Jamaica RUM.

VICTOR BOUDLA'S COGNAC (Fine Chateau).

Dinner & Breakfast CLARETS.

Dessert CLARETS.

CHATEAU DE LA PICOTIERE.

CHATEAU LEOVILLE.

CHATEAU LAROSE.

Haut SAUTERNE.

FENARD'S 1ST QUALITY BUTTER.

LIQUEURS DENTRIFICE.

LYON.

OLD PORT.

## Extracts.

RICH.

Yes, I am rich, although the world  
Would doubtless call me poor;  
But I've so many blessings that,  
I scarce can count them over.  
Then how can I be poor? No, no!  
I'm rich, and God has made me so!

The sun, that through my casement shines,  
And dances on the wall,

Is just as bright, and warm, and glad;

As that in lovely hall;

And none can rob me of its light,  
Thank God! I'm free, and have my sight!

The vines and roses by my door,  
So beautiful to see,

All fresh and sweet with scents of heaven—  
They fill my heart with praise and prayer.

No need of late or soliloquies.

To cheer my lonely way;

The robin and the oriole,

Sing to me all the day;

And, through the night, the whip-poor-will  
In plaintive notes, sing to me still.

The breeze that bears the ship away

To isles beyond the sea,

Brings rosy cheeks and happy smiles,

And wealth of health to me.

O how I love the sweet, fresh air!

It tells me God is everywhere.

If I'm in need, some friendly hand—

He sends to me relief;

It sorrow comes, some loving heart

Brings to share my grief;

I never can be poor; no, no!

I'm rich, and God has made me so!

ALGIERIS.

(Specially Communicated to the Liverpool Advertiser.)

"Land of the sun"—Byron.

We left Marseilles in the Artheus, one of the Massena's fine steamers, which sail every Saturday evening.

The next day we coasted the Balearic Isles, after which another night was passed at sea. When we stepped on deck the following morning we were before the magnificent city of Algiers.

Quilka Genoa and Naples, which retire from the water, the Africano Nervi, steps boldly out into the sea, its Moorish buildings, minarets, mosques, capes, and white houses with flat roofs, rising in one unbroken mass up the heights, stand in dazzling brilliancy against the blue sky of Africa; whilst the coast and hills, covered with southern vegetation, complete a picture which once seen can never be effaced from the mind.

The Artheus had scarcely dropped anchor when we were surrounded by boats filled with Arabs. An indescribable scene of confusion followed.

Vociferating in guttural Arabic and African French, a host of wild-looking Kabyles scrambled up the ladder. Rushed back by the gendarmes, who are always the first up, and pulled down by the crowd trying to ascend, only a few gain the deck.

One of these, a long lanky fellow, with short baggy trousers à la Turc about his middle, and a nominal shirt, looking in a scanty plumage with his shaved head, not unlike a native ostrich, seized our hand-bags *viva forza*.

We thought the Arabs would have carried us off with our baggage when a stout Kuban interposed his claim to the prey.

All was quarrelling and fighting about us, whilst the row in the boats presented another picture of Arab life at home. We never afterwards saw such a turbulent set, for Orientals are in general quiet, grave, and dignified.

On landing in Algiers we are not disappointed with the appearance of the place as we are in many Eastern cities, which look beautifullly from the deck of the steamer.

In the lower or French town we meet with all the elegance and convenience of a European capital, whilst in the upper or Arab quarter we see Moorish architecture and the picturesque costumes of the natives.

It is this union of civilised life, side by side, that is so striking in Algiers. Shops, cafés, restaurants, coaches, omnibuses, the sumus as we have them at home, whilst the diversity of the dresses of Arabs, Moors, Spaus, and Turks surprise us at every step. We do not know which is most delightful and astonishing—the luxuriant verdure of a country where the soil never tires of yielding its fruits, the mildness and salubrity of the climate, or the variety and picturesqueness of the costumes of the people. For the man of taste, the artist, and the poet, Algiers is a most enjoyable place to live in from October to May—two-thirds of the year. Apartments, furnished as comfortably as they are in France, are easily met with.

From the windows and terraces of our house we have a grand view of the African coast, the snow-capped Djurdjura—a mountain of the Atlas range—rising in the background. The weather is lovely, the country green, the fields adorned with flowers, the trees in full leaf, the birds warble and sing; in a word nature is here in winter what it is with us in May, only the vegetation of Africa is very different from that of Europe.

To what a change of scene and weather sixty-four hours of actual travelling—from London to Algiers—carries us! The tourist in search of novelty, or the professional man requiring relief from business, can desire no greater. He leaves London enveloped in a November fog; by the curtain rises as he proceeds southwards till he arrives in the beautiful city of Marseilles. Again he crosses water; steps on shore; thirty-six hours have brought him to a new continent. The effect is the more striking from the contrast being so sudden. In Europe he left black hats and sombre dresses. In Algiers he sees the turban, the fez, the horoush, and the red mantel. Women in adras—a kind of kerchief which covers all the face except the eyes—move about like white dominoes. The streets present a lively and new scene. Here are Moorish cities, where the natives sit cross-legged, gravely smoking long pipes, cigar divans, bazaars with a good show of articles from Tunis and Algiers, barbers' shops, where the head is shaved oftener than the chin, Moors sitting on platforms working gold and silver thread on coloured cloth, and Arabs playing chess; all of which has for the new comer the attraction of novelty. It is a picture of Oriental life but never tires of looking at. The names over the shops and bazaars call to mind those we read of in the Eastern stories of our childhood, Ben Turk, Hah-Ahmed, Ben-Ali, and the like. Then the names of the streets themselves, Bab-el-Oued, Bab-Azouz, and the rest. The places in the neighbourhood of Algiers have also retained their Oriental appellations—Mustapha, Agiba, Bouzazah, and so on. The busses—almost innumerable in Algiers—that take us to the streets above are strange, not always Arab names; le Lion du Désert, la Funtre la Sanglier, drive past our windows, followed by la Sibille, la belle Andalouse, la belle Julie, and other pretty girls and savage animals!

A walk, or rather a climb, into the old Arab town is highly interesting. Here are gems of Moorish architecture, courts like those of the Alhambra, with Moorish arches round, and a fountain in the middle; arched doorways and windows in the style of the Venetians taken from the Moors. What peeps into Arab houses as we pass. What fine forms are seated on the steps, framed by the ogive doorway, like a picture, when, indeed, they make. Sometimes a draped figure stands by in an attitude which, for grace and dignity, might serve as a statue of Junius Brutus, whilst others sit near what they sell, or enjoy the "dolee far mient," as only a half-naked Arab can do. We meet black men in white turbans and Arab Jewesses in green dresses embroidered in gold and silver. The streets in the upper town are narrow,

and each story of the houses, from the first floor, projects beyond that below it, they almost touch each other at the top, so that we appear to be walking in a sort of arched or covered way with a glimpse of blue sky overhead. In this Arab-quarter we scarcely ever see a man or woman in the Frank dress; ample robes and graceful drapery supply their place, and well are the dark Arab faces set off by the white burnous. White soft black eyes look over the adjar, which leaves but in every instance native peacemakers intend to separate the combatants, which is more than is usually done in Christian countries. In speaking French with Arabs it is necessary to use the infinitive mood and the second person of the pronoun. Being always spoken to in this manner they have learnt to say *they* and *there*, everybody, besides which they leave out all useless words. This gives a familiar and droll turn to conversation with them. When an Arab does not understand he simply repeats what you say.

He is a specimen. We have one to find us a model to paint.

We (anxiously)—To pass par lance Mad?

Arabs (smiling)—Not par lance Moor.

—To have been disappointed? To have par—

Arab (mildly)—Méfie, pas comprendre.

It is not easy for the artist to find an Arab model, as Mahomet, or prelates forbids them to have their likenesses taken, I have asked many, but most of them had religious or other scruples; at last I found a fine-looking Kabyle in a full-length figure. I had scarcely sketched in the head when he swore "by the beard of the Prophet" he would stow it no longer, or risk the Devil Eye and Heaven for any Giaour in Christendom.

Arabs who are men of middle age at the time of the conquest seldom speak French. One day in passing the principal Mosque, a venerable Mahometan of a superior order or caste addressed me in Arabic. At first, he looked at my wife, I thought he was proposing to buy her outright and to marry her off-hand! But I soon found from the old Moor passing his hand over his face that he was only remonstrating with me for allowing her to go about without the adjar, which ought to conceal her face from eyes profane.

As there are schools and colleges where the natives can learn French gratis, many young men of the middle class speak it fluently. In returning from Mustapha on one occasion, there happened to be only a young Arab woman and her husband in the bus besides ourselves. Of course we could not see more of his wife than her eyes, but the other features were as handsome she must be the most beautiful girl we have met with. The man could speak French (Arab women seldom can). I told him that, after all, they could not keep the best part of the face from us Giaours. He translated what I said, when she laughed under her adjar, and then contrived, in pretending to adjust her drapery, to afford us glimpses of her small, well turned head, with its black hair interwoven with coloured silk and rich pearls—a coquette which seemed to surprise more than to please her lord. When we left the bus she said "ta-ta" to us in Arabic.

Speaking of Muscatia, as most of the English and other foreigners reside there, I may mention that it is an assemblage of villas, with gardens, half an hour's drive from town; most of them are modern, but some are Moorish palaces, which, during the reign of the Regent, were the country houses of the Deyls of Algiers.

A few words about the natives will not be out of place in a description of Algiers.

The Moors, the former natives, are the descendants of the original inhabitants of this part of Africa. The Kabyles regard them as an effeminate and indolent race, further degenerated by their town occupations, for which the mountaineers have a great contempt. Not being agriculturists, they live in towns, where they keep bazars, shops, &c. More striking and showily dressed than any other class, they may be called Oriental dandies.

The Kabyles, who live in the country, particularly in mountain districts, are in general "tillers of the soil," shepherds, and come to town only to sell the produce of their farms. They are industrious and frugal. These Kabyles, or Berberes, are a tribe who grow to a prodigious size, I may mention a fact not generally known. When it has attained maturity, which is not conquered by the Romans or by any succeeding invaders before 1830, nor did the tribes of the Djurdjura submit to the French till 23 years after the conquest of the rest of Algeria. Although apparently the least勇敢的 people of the three provinces, they enjoy domestic life, take only one wife, and bear her well, which is not generally the case with Arabs and Moors. They are to be seen in great numbers in the streets and squares of Algiers, dressed in a simple burnous, often more remarkable for the graceful folds of its draperies than for its cleanliness. Many of them are fine-looking men, with handsome countenances of the real Arab type.

As Algeria was under the dominion of the Turks at the time of the conquest, many of them remained after it became a province of France. These are mostly well-to-do, portly gentlemen, who have villas and hares in the neighbourhood of the town. They are remarkably clean and neat, and are easily distinguished by their white turbans.

The Spus, chiefs of Arab tribes or clans, now cavalry officers in the service of France, are very conspicuous on their fiery Arab horses, their red mantles and white burnous thrown gracefully over the shoulder. Nothing is more striking than the proud bearing of these gallant cavaliers.

The Jews, since the conquest emancipated from the tyranny of their oppressors, now go on their way rejoicing, are numerous in Algiers. Their dress is not unlike that of the Greeks.

The blacks, who come from just beyond the Sabara, have not the ugly features and skin-faces of the negroes. In their gay, light dress and style of countenance they resemble the natives of British India.

The three primitive colours are well represented in the costumes in Algiers. Besides those I have mentioned there are many others which give a more animated and picturesque appearance to the streets and squares of this city than we find either at Cairo or Constantinople.

The houses in the French quarter of Algiers are built on arcades, as high as those of the Rue de Rivoli in Paris; these arcades are a great protection from sun and rain, which, though it does not fall often, comes down, though it is not very heavy showers.

The Boulevard facing the Port—the work of an English company—is much handsomer than street architecture is in general in England. The part of the old pirate town, which was formerly opposite the sea, might have pleased an artist better than the modern esplanade, for civilization is often more practical than it is picturesque.

It would extend this description too far for me to speak of all that is interesting in Algiers. I shall, therefore, conclude my narrative with some general and useful observations.

Algiers is not at all an expensive place to live in. Game is abundant. Woodcocks and snipes are excellent, but hares and partridges are inferior to those of England. This is, perhaps, the only city where Oriental life is found united with the comforts of Europe; it has a delightful and healthy climate, dry and bracing in winter, when the temperature on the coldest days never falls below 46 degrees Fahrenheit. It is genial and balmy in spring and autumn, and damp at no season. The sirocco, so wet and oppressive in Italy, is a dry wind here, acquiring its damp character in crossing the sea. Mosquitoes, which infest places where the atmosphere is at once humid and mild, are almost unknown. We are told that there are no venomous reptiles.

Delightful excursions to the environs of Algiers invite us in every direction. The roads throughout the three provinces, made by French soldiers, are capital.

In a word, what has been just remarked of Italy may be said of Algiers—that the who has been there once and feels no desire to return does not deserve to have been there at all.

GEORGE GASKELL.

Algeria, Dec. 19, 1872.

## INSURANCES.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hangchow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

1858—Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant, on behalf of the above Company, Policies of Fire on First-class Buildings, to an extent of \$10,000.

A discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

1st Jan. 1858—Hongkong, 1st January, 1868.

## INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufactured and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbour and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in Foreign Countries, from LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies of Fire to the extent of \$60,000 on any one Fire.

G.H.B. LIVINGSTON & CO., Hongkong, 1st January, 1868.

## NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz.—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents 1 per cent.

Other Dwelling-Houses similarly situated, and their contents 1 per cent.

Offices and Godowns and their contents 1 per cent.

DETACHED SHEDS, 1 per cent.

DETACHED STABLES, 1 per cent.

DETACHED KITCHENS, 1 per cent.

HANDWORKING SHOPS, 1 per cent.

DETACHED BATHS, 1 per cent.

DETACHED Kitchens, 1 per cent.